

D.C. transistor stabilizer circuit

S/275/53/000/002/028/032
D405/D301

stabilized voltages and, by varying the coupling impedance, it enables obtaining any law of change of stabilizer output voltage as a function of load current and input voltage.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Applications. Glass.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12577.

Author : Prokop, Metodej; Jirotko, Bohumil.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Channeling and Conveying Bottles to the Lehr by a
Two-Fold Operation on the Owens Machine.

Orig Pub: Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 6, 177-178.

Abstract: The double production of bottles increases the
output of the Owens-Single reconstruction machine
by 80% with automatic channeling and conveying of
the bottles into the Lehr. A description is cited
for the adaptation of the channeling and conveying
devices, which consist of a basic driving gear from
the Owens machine which engages the device, bucket,
pusher, hoist, drop mechanism and mechanism which
puts the bottles on the Lehr conveyor.-- L. Sedov.

Card 1/1

P.A. JIROUCH, A.V.

Kinematography, Miscellaneous

302P

778,587

Cleaning and Regenerating Films. A. JIROUCH. B.P. 656,529 (Czechoslovakia, Aug. 9, 1945).—A liquid softening or swelling agent is applied at a controlled rate to the film surface, which is then mechanically smoothed, e.g., by a roller, and then again at a controlled rate, a liquid coagulating agent (for film base), or dehydrating and/or hardening agent (for the emulsion surface), is applied and subsequently the liquids are evaporated. Suitable softeners for the emulsion are aqueous ethylene chlorhydrin or a mixture of acetone or alcohol with glycerin and water. Addition of a weak base (ammonia or alcoholic caustic soda) or weak acid (formic) is advantageous. Evaporation may be accelerated by addition of chlorinated hydrocarbons, e.g., trichloroethylene, or, for swelling, a mixture of one liquid of high boiling point and one of low boiling point with an admixture of a further low boiling liquid to control the rate of evaporation may be used, e.g., acetone, ethylene chlorhydrin and toluene. For the carrier, mixtures of softening liquids of high and low boiling point are suitable, e.g., alcohol, amyl acetate and acetone, or ethyl acetate, methylene chloride and acetone with plasticizer additions e.g., camphor, triacetin or phthalic ester. Dehydration is effected by methanol or methylene chloride to which a hardening agent (formalin) may be added, while amyl alcohol or ethyl lactate may be added to the coagulating bath. Both dehydrating and coagulating liquids are preferably cooled to 0° C. or less. The treatments are carried out in an enclosed apparatus, the liquids being sprayed at a controlled rate on to etched glass rollers which may be driven in either sense by a variable speed mechanism. The film is held against the etched rollers by means of adjustable tensioning rollers, and is driven by independent means. K.J.C.

1952

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619630001-5

1970-1971

1970-1971

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619630001-5"

JIROUNEK, Jaroslav, ing.

Examples of data transmission in transportation.
Czspoje 7 no.2:15-16. F '62.

1. Pracovník Vyzkumného ústavu spoju.

HANDZEL, Jan; JIROUNEK, Ladislav

Bridging over the gulf between the technical development and the interest in technical literature. Kozarstvi 15 no.3:2 of cover, 3 of cover Mr '65.

1. Central Publishing Commission of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry (for Handzel). 2. Department of Technical Development of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry (for Jirounsk).

HLAVATY, V.; BENDOVA, L.; JIROUNEK, P.; ZAK, M.

Relation between the energy of x-ray radiation and the
biological response of the organism. Cesk. radiol. 20
no.1:43-49 Ja '66.

1. Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi
Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. Z. Dienstbier,
DrSc.).

JIROUNEK, P.; BOUCEK, J.

1. Control measurement of activity in nuclear medicine. Sborn. lek. 67 no.2:41-44 F '65.

1. Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekastvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier, DrSc).

JIROUNEK, P.; RABAN, P.; BROUSIL, J.

Iodine 132 in nuclear medicine. I. Preparation and determination of the activity of iodine 132. Cesk. radiol. 18 no.5:318-326 S 64.

1. Katedra lekarske fyziky a nuklearni mediciny fskulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze (vedouci doc. dr. Z. Dienstbier, DrSc.).

JIROUNEK, Jaroslav, inz.

Third National Conference of the Electrical Engineering Section
of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society, Slaboprouty
obzor 24 no.7:377-378 JI '63.

DIENSTBIER, Zd.; VITEK, F.; technicka spoluprace STACHOVA, M.; JIROUNEK, P.
CERNOVSKA, M.; LOJKOVA, M.

Peripheral blood changes after internal irradiation. II. Effect of
radiogold Au198. Sborn. lek. 64 no.7:193-201 JI '62.

1. Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University
Karlovy v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.

(GOLD radioactive) (RADIATION EFFECTS exper)

(BLOOD CELLS radiation effects)

BOUCEK, Jiri; JIROUNEK, Petr

A GM counter for measuring liquid samples of great volume. Sborn. lek.
64 no.7:208-211 JI '62.

1. Biofyzikalni ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy
v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier.
(RADIOMETRY equip & supplies)

JIROUS, Ivan

The MBE current distributor for apartment houses.
Elektrotechnik 20 no.1:25 Ja '65.

1. Pozemne stavby National Enterprise, Zilina.

HUGO, J.; JIROUS, M.

Rheology of hard polyvinyl chloride. Chem prum 14 no.2:81-86
F'64.

1. Statni Vyzkumny ustav materialy a technologie, Praha

L 08249-67 FWP(j) IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6033024

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0032/66/016/007/0551/0558

AUTHOR: Hugo, J. (Engineer); Jirous, M. (Engineer)

38
B

ORG: State Research Institute of Materials, Prague (Statni. vyzkumny ustav materialu)

TITLE: Evaluation of tensile strength^b of plastic materials

SOURCE: Strojirenstvi, v. 16, no. 7, 1966, 551-558

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, laminated plastic, polypropylene plastic, polyamide, polyvinyl chloride, epoxide, epoxy plastic, stress analysis, mechanical stress, static test

ABSTRACT: The methodology of testing and evaluating results of research on the strenght and behavior of plastic materials exposed to prolonged static stress is explained, and a survey of the results is presented. A group of polyamides,^b polyvinyl-chlorides, polypropylene,^b and epoxy vitreous laminates was tested. Semifinished products prepared by VUGPT Gottwaldov were used for the tests. The dependencies and values determined are presented in diagrams. The paper

Card 172

L 08249-67

ACC NR: AP6033024

was presented by J. Koritta, Professor, Engineer, Doctor. Orig. art. has:
19 figures and 11 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 011/

Card

2/2

JIROUSEK, Antonin, dr.; FELCMAN, Zdenek, inz.

Can we reach world technical standards with older machinery? Prum
potravin 14 no.4:182-184 Ap '63.

1. Povltavske tukove zavody, n.p., Nelahozaves.

HAVEL, J.; JIROUSEK, Fr.; SEBOR, J.

Our experiences with strangulated obturator hernia. Rozhl. chir. 38
no.7:490-494 July 59

1. II. chirurgická klinika lékařské fakulty UK, pobočka Plzeň, před-
nosta doc. dr. J. Spinka.
(HERNIA, INGUINAL, compl.)

SPINKA, Josef; JIROUSEK, Frantisek

Dubin-Johnson syndrome. Chronic idiopathic icterus with pigments, probably of melanotic origin, in the blood plasma and liver cells. Rozhl.chir.40 no.2-3:190-195 Mr '61.

1. II. chirurgická klinika lékařské fakulty KU se sídlem v Plzni, přednosta doc.dr. Josef Spinka, chirurgické oddělení ZUNZ ZVIL v Plzni, přednosta dr. Frantisek Jirousek.

(JAUNDICE)

(PIGMENTS)

JIROUSEK, F.

Experiences with accident prevention in a large industrial plant. Rozhl. chir. 44 no.2:137-141 F '65.

1. Chirurgické oddelení Zavodního ústavu národního zdraví ,
Zavody V.I. Lenina, v Plzni (vedoucí: MUDr. F. Jirousek).

JIROUSEK, Jar., doc., inz., CSc.

Mechanical calculation of circular foundation slabs of variable
thickness and tables for their design. Inz stavby 11 no.8:307-314
Ag 63.

JIROUSEK, J.

An important turning point in Czechoslovak water management. p. 1.

Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1954
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

JIROUSEK, J.

Water economy during the 5-Year Plan. p. 97.

Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1954
VODNI HOSPODARSTVI
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

JIROUSEK, J.

JIROUSEK, J. Big hydraulic structures on the Vltava River. p. 268.

Vol. 5, No. 8, Aug. 1955

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

JIRCUSEK, J.

JIROUSEK, J. Efforts to make our rivers cleaner. p. 379.

Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1955

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI

Praha, Czechoslovakia

Technology

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

JIROUSEK, J.

JIROUSEK, J. Determining effects caused by the change of local hydrologic conditions through using the results of botanical research. Tr. from the Czech. p. 485.

Vol. 19, No. 4, 1956.

KOZLEMENYEI

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

JIRUSEK, J.

The first year of the second Five-Year Plan. p. 1. VODA. (Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. Vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

JIROUSEK, J.

Organization and tasks of hydraulic research; p. 289

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. Czechoslovakia, No. 3, Mar 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, Sep 1959
Uncl.

JIROUSEK, J.

Ten years of a planned water management in Czechoslovakia. p. 241.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ministerstvo energetiky a vodního hospodarství
a Vedecká technická společnost pro vodní hospodarství) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

JIROUSEK, J.

Reconstruction of the Czechoslovak scientific-technical societies.
p. 249.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ministerstvo energetiky a vodního hospodárství
a Vedecká technická společnost pro vodní hospodárství) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

JIROUSEK, J. M.

The First International Sample Fair, as seen by a hydrologist. Nova
technika no.4:173-177 Ap '60.

1. Vedecky tajemnik Komise pro vodni hospodarstvi pri Ceskoslovenske
akademii ved.

JIROUSEK, J.M., inz.

National collective pledge of water resources managers on the occasion of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Tech praca 14 no.10:835-836 '62.

JIROUSEK, J.M., inz.

Conference on irrigation and soil improvement mechanization
at the 5th Brno Fair. Vod hosp 13 no.11: 2 of cover - 3 of
cover '63.

JIROUSEK, J.M., inz.

A conference on dam construction in Prague. Tech praca 15 no.1:71-72
J '63.

1. Vedecky tajemnik vodohospodarske sekce, Ceskoslovenska vedecko-
technicka spolecnost.

JIROUSEK, J. M., inz.

Seminar on purification of small volumes of waste water.
Vodni hosp 14 no.6:218 '64.

JIROUSEK, J. M., inz.

From the conference on irrigation equipment and mechanization
of soil improvement operations at the 5th Brno International
Fair. Tech praca 16 no. 1:57-60 Ja '64.

JIROUSEK, J.M., inz.

New biologically destructible detergents made in the
German Federal Republic. Tech praca 16 no. 4:272 Ap '64.

Engineer Josef Maria Jirousek; obituary. Vod hosp 15 no.1:24 '65.

JIROUSEK, J.M., inz.

Conference on the occasion of the Water Purity Month 1964.
Vodni hosp 14 no.8:300 '64.

Symposium on the foundation of waterworks on a permeable substratum in regard to the Danube waterworks. Ibid.:320 '64.

P. # JIROUSEK, L.

Aliphatic α -chloro thio ethers. L. Jirousek and J. V. Kodl. *Chem. Listy* 43, 105-9 (1948). α -Chloro thio ethers (α -chloro sulfides) of the general formula R_1SCH_2ClR (I) were prepd. from R_1SH (II) and the corresponding aldehyde (ketone) by satg. the soln. of the components with HCl and cooling to -5° . The following I are described (CHCl₃, b.p., and % yield given): CH_3Cl , from II and $CHCl_3$, b.p., and % yield given): CH_3Cl , from II and aq. or polymeric CH_3O , b. 128-30°, 45; CH_3CH_2Cl , from II and paraldehyde, b. 80-4°, 68-81; $CH_3CH_2CH_2Cl$, from I and $CHCl_3$, b. 45-55°, 70; $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$, from I and $CHCl_3$, b. 45-60°, 20; $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$, from $PrCHO$, b. 55-62°, 40; $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$, from $iso-PrCHO$, b. 48-52°, b. 60-5°; $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Cl$, from BzH , b. 137-0°, 81. M. Hudbeck

C. A. JIROUSEK, L.

18

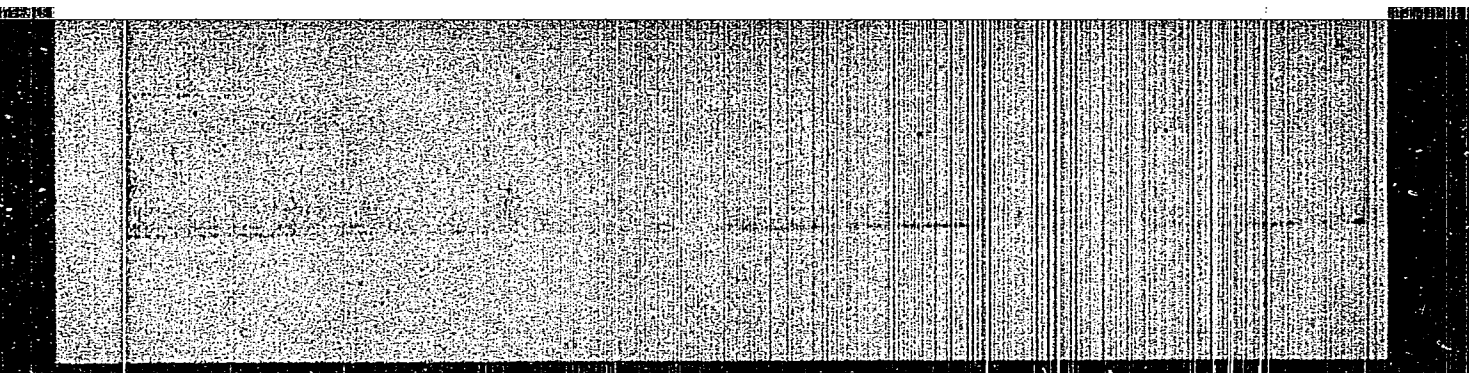
(Nitrogen derivatives of aliphatic thio ethers. I., Jirousek and J. V. Kottlíř. *Chem. Listy* 43, 183-4 (1949). --a Aminoalkyl ethyl sulfides were prepd. from the corresponding a-chloroalkyl ethyl sulfides (cf. preceding abstr.) with NH_3 , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, and PhNH_2 . *Aminomethyl Et sulfide*, prepd. from EtSCH_2Cl and excess liquid NH_3 ; HCl salt, sublimes without melting, and possesses a disagreeable irritating smell. *1-Aminomethyl Et sulfide* was similarly prepd. as the HCl salt. *1-(2-Ethylmercaptoethyl)pyridinium chloride*, obtained from $\text{EtSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (I) and pyridine in Et_2O , white cryst. mass; *picrate*, m. 188-70° (decompu.). *N-(2-Ethylmercaptoethyl)-aniline-HCl*, from aniline and I in Et_2O , m. 190-2°, sol. in water, EtOH , insol. in Et_2O and C_6H_6 . M. Hudlířký

JIROUSEK, L.

The preparation of disodium 2-nitrophenyl phosphate.
L. Jirousek and O. Piller. Central. Entomol. Inst.
Prague. *Chem. Zvesti.* 1960, 14, 11-12 (1960).
(pred. by boiling of POCl_3 with PhOH) was nitrated and
hydrolyzed with NaOH into $\text{2-O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OP}(\text{ONa})_2$.
without isolation of the intermediate Ph phosphate. Only
10-15% nitrophenols were present. These were satisfactorily
removed by Na_2CO_3 . D. Hulanek

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JIROUSEK, LUDEK

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
A pr. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

✓ Polarographic determination of thiols in biological material. I. Plant material. Svatopluk Kolář, Marie Petráčková, and Luděk Jiroušek (Ústřední endokrinol. ústav, Prague, Czechy). *Chem. Listy* 47, 1453-52 (1953). The polarographic method was used for the detn. of thiols in plant material which might participate as a nutrition factor in the occurrence of endemic goiter. Results of the detn. of SH compds. in tomatoes, cabbage, and feed beet are given. In the cabbage juice, a secondary wave was noticed with a potential more neg. (by 320 mv.) than the potential of the main SH wave. Both waves increase on standing or boiling the juice. II. Material of animal origin. Luděk Jiroušek, Marie Petráčková, and Stanislav Vohnout. *Ibid.* 1463-6. The polarographic detn. of SH groups applied to pork liver and various kinds of pork, beef, and veal. The application of the method to milk, egg yolk, and egg white was unsuccessful. M. Hudlický.

JIROUSEK, Ludek

✓ Polarographic determination of sulfhydryl compounds in biological material. III. Polarographic behavior of sulfhydryl compounds in serum and blood. Ludek Jirousek and Marie Petráčková (Ústřední endokrinol. ústav, Prague, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48:280-4 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 49: 1008a. —Polarographic detn. of sulfhydryl compds. is possible only in deproteinized blood. Since it is impossible to det. the total amt. of sulfhydryl compds., measurements must be carried out under controlled standard conditions. Only a certain fraction of free sulfhydryl compds. can be detd. This fraction changes with the diln. of blood before the deproteinization. The polarographic inactivation of a part of sulfhydryl compds. is due to the combination of sulfhydryl compds. which was tested on the polarography of glutathione. M. Kudlíček

JIROUSEK, L.

644. Formation of thiocyanate in vivo from constituents of cabbage. L. Jirousek. *Naturwissenschaften*, 1955, 42, 836-837 (Biochem. Abt., Zentr. endokrin. Inst., Prag, Narodna 8). Increased excretion of SCNO in the human and dog on a diet containing cabbage is not due to conversion of isothiocyanates, known to occur in cabbage, because no increase in SCNO excretion of rats followed feeding of allyl- or phenyl-isothiocyanate (up to 20 mg./rat/day). When rats were fed 3-indolylacetonitrile, a constituent of cabbage recently described, at the level of 2 mg./rat/day, SCNO excretion increased significantly. (German). P. G. SEINLEIN

JIROUSEK, Ludek

Prague

"Antifungal Properties of Organic Polysulphides from Cabbage," by Ludek JIROUSEK
and Jaroslav JIRSAK, Endocrinological Institute, Prag 11, Narodni 8.

SOURCE: Die Naturwissenschaften, 15 Aug 56, Unclassified.

JIROUSEK, L.

Studies on metabolism of rhodanide ions. Cesk. fysiол. 5 no.2:
218-230 23 June 56.

1. Endokrinologicke oddeleni polikliniky fakultni nemocnice, Praha.
(THIOCYANATE, metabolism,
rhodanide (Cs))

JIROUSEK, L.

The metabolism of the thiocyanate ion. *Physiol. bohém.* 5 no.3:
316-329 1956.

1. Dept. of Endocrinology, University Hospital Polyclinic,
Prague.

(THIOCYANATES, metabolism,
in rats)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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JIRUSEK, LOVER

Isolation and identification of persons connected with

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JIROUSEK, L.

"Isolation and identification of organic polysulfides from cabbage and their relation to the Brassica factor. In German."

p. 1494 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications. Vol. 22, no. 5, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1958

PROCHAZKA, Z.; SANDA, V.; JIROUSEK, L.

Isothiocyanates in savoy and Brussels sprouts. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem.
24 no.11:3606-3610 N '59. (HEAI 9:5)

1. Chemisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften,
Prag und Forschungsinstitut für Endokrinologie, Prag.
(Isothiocyanates) (Savoy) (Brussels sprouts)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 3 Vol 14/4 Endocrinology Apr 60

872. POLAROGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF SULPHYDRYL SUBSTANCES IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL. IV. THE POSSIBILITY OF A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SULPHYDRYL SUBSTANCES AND ENDEMIC GOITRE - Polarographische Bestimmung von Sulphydrylsubstanzen in biologischem Material. IV. Über die Möglichkeit einer Beziehung zwischen Sulphydrylsubstanzen und Strumaendemie - Jirousek L., Reischauer R. and Hovorka J. Endokrinol. Forsch.-Inst., Prag - ENDOKRINOLOGIE 1959, 37/5-6 (269-276) Tables 4

JIROUSEK, M.

Descarte's Rule. P. 5

NOVINKY ZAHRANICNI LITERATURY. PRIRODNI VEDY, MATEMATIKA. KNIHY. (Statni knihovna CSR. Universitni knihovna v Praze)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

No. 4, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

- 1700-2A /
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. C-2
Methods of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 17390

Author : Behounek F., Klumpar J., Koci J., Jirousek P.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Dosimetry of X-rays and Gamma Rays by the Photographic Method

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1957, 7, No 5, 565-581.

Abstract : Survey article. The properties of Czechoslovak photographic materials are examined along with the possibility of their use for photographic dosimetry.

Card : 1/1

6

KLUMPAR, J.; SKUPENOVA, A.; JIROSEK, P.

Relation of the size of the room for x-ray diagnosis to intensity of dispersed radiation. Cesk. rentg. 12 no.4:215-222 Dec 58.

1. Dosimetricke odd. ustavu jaderne fysiky CSAV. J. K., Ustav jader. fysiky CSAV, Praha 8, Na Truhlance 100.

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY

relation of room size to intensity of dispersed radiation
(Cz))

JIROUSEK P.

19
/ Dosimetry of radioisotopes with a windowless counter, and its comparison with the results of measurement with a Geiger-Müller tube with window. Josef Klumppar, Miloslav Majerová, and Pavol Jirošek (UJV CSAV, Prague). *Jaderná energie* 5, 196-210 (1969). An Fe cylinder (wall thickness 10 mm.) lined with Cu (2 mm. thick) on the inside, contains 2 anodes of W wire (0.05 mm. diam.) and a sample carrier of Al (0.1 mm. thick) which supports a membrane of collodion or lacquer, in the center of which is placed the sample (e.g. the evapn. residue of a drop of soln.). A stream of CH₄ passes through the counter. The electronic part consists of a high-voltage source, a preamplifier, a linear amplifier, and a decade scaler. The working plateau was found for samples of different sp. ionizations. The method was verified with a series of Co⁶⁰ samples. The effect of the thickness of the supporting membrane was determined and a correction applied. The results agreed with those obtained with a Geiger-Müller tube with window, but the errors in the present method are only 2-3%, while those with a window counter are 4-60%. The samples used for the comparison were Sr⁹⁰, Co⁶⁰, Tl²⁰⁴, and Pb²¹⁰. H. Newcombe

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BR

KLUMPAR, Josef; MAJEROVA, Miroslava; JIROUSEK, Pavel

Determining the low concentration of radium in water by scintillation counting the electrodeposited decay products of radon. *Jednotná energie* 6 no.12:404-408 D '60.

1. Dosimetrické oddelení, Ústav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd.

JIRCUSEK, Z.

Application of Soviet experience in building hydraulic constructions more economically. p.116.

(Vodni Hospodarstvi, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

DYKOVÁ, H.; TICHÝ, M.; KNEDLHANSOVÁ, E.; technická spolupráce: ZNAMENACKOVÁ, M.;
JIROUSKOVÁ, L.; KUBALOVÁ, J.; ZAMAZALOVÁ, T.

Quantitative changes in the bacterial flora during the course of
antibiotic therapy of cervicitis in sterile women. Cas.lek.cesk.
99 no.35:1092-1098 26 Ag'60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, prednosta doc.
dr. M.Vojta.

(ANTIBIOTICS ther)
(CERVICITIS ther)
(STERILITY FEMALE etiol)

DYKOVÁ, H.; TICHÝ, M.; KNEDLHANSOVÁ, E. Technická spolupráce: ZNAMENACKOVÁ, M.;
JIROUSKOVÁ, L.; KUBALOVÁ, J.; ZAMAZALOVÁ, T.

Sensitivity changes in the bacterial flora during the course of
antibiotic therapy of chronic cervicitis. Cas. lek. cesk. 99 no. 35:
1098-1103 26 Ag'60.

1. Ústav pro péči o matku a dítě, Praha-Podolí, reditel prof.
MUDr. Jiri Trapl.

(CERVICITIS ther)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

JIROUT.

Low-grade solid fuel combustion on steam-boiler grates. p. 622.

TECHNICKA PRACA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolocnosti pri Slovenskej akademii vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

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JIROUT, B.; NEUMANN, M.

New techniques of work in installing central heating systems. p. 346.
(POZEMNI STAVBY, Vol. 2, no. 11, Nov. 1954, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 2,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

JIROUT, B.; DOLEZAL, J.

First year of the use of the assembly-line method of construction in the Dukla settlement in Pardubice. p. 274 POZEMNI STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1955.

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JIROUT, B.

New methods of work in installing sanitary and gas systems, p. 326,
POZEMNI STAVBY, (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 8,
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Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

JIROUT, B.

JIROUT, B. Two years of the continual building method in the Dukla settlement in Pardubice
p. 363

Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1956

POZEMNI STAVBY

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

KVICALA, V.; JIRCUT, J.

Contribution to transosseous phlebographic diagnosis of extradural processes of the spine. Sborn. lek. 67 no.1:1-6 Ja '65

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta akademik K. Henner).

JIROUT, J.

Reclamation of agricultural land; general principles.

P. 33, (Rolnicke Hlasy) Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

JIRANT, J.

"A brief survey of means of mechanization in structures for land improvements."

p.230 (Mechanizace Zemedelstvi, Vol. 8, no. 10, May 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accession (MEAI) 10, Vol. 7, No. 8, 1958

~~YIROUT, I.~~ [Jirout, J.]; SALAVA, M.

Problems and organization of pharmaceuticals in the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic. Apt. delo 12 no. 6:73-77
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Farmatsevticheskiy otdel Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
Chexoslovatskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki i kafedra
farmatsevticheskogo dela farmatsevticheskogo fakul'teta
Universiteta imeni Komenskogo.

JIROUT, J. (Praha- Vinohrady, W. Piecka 98)

Looking back. Cesk. farm. 14, no. 2, 57-59 P '65.

JIROUT, J.

The new health Document. Cesk. farm. 13 no.6:281-283 JI'64

diversita Karlova. Neurologická Klinika. Praha. Změny tvaru
 komor po pneumoencefalografii. Changes of the shape of the
 ventricles after pneumoencephalography. Neurol. Psychiat. Csl.
 2/6 (211-251) Illus. 26

possible that the reaction of the brain tissue on insufflation
 gives the size and shape of the ventricles to such a degree, that the
 information we get from encephalograms may be incorrect. The few data deal-
 ing with changes of the lateral angle of the dilatation of the caudate
 nucleus. On studying the lateral angle of the lateral ventricle. This
 given by the author found that its size and shape keep changing. In
 ventricle dilates especially by flattening the surface of the caudate
 procedures the first a-p projection of a false interpretation must be avoided.
 comparing the first a-p projection of a false interpretation must be avoided.
 possible to see a definite diminution of the lateral angle in a large
 number of cases. One possibility of the lateral angle in a large
 amount of air. In the lateral ventricle at the moment of the last exposure
 may be much smaller than the cross-section which appears on the first picture.
 The amount of air. In the lateral ventricle at the moment of the last exposure
 does not correspond to the cross-section which appears on the first picture.
 It represents a cross-section with different quantities of air and according to the
 anatomical findings, the size of the lateral angle at the level of the
 anterior horn or of the anterior third of the body is smaller than the size

(19)

of this angle in the middle third of the body of the ventricle. It is therefore absolutely necessary in estimating the size of the lateral angle to compare only those pictures in which one is certain that the quantity of air is nearly the same. This can be achieved by taking the following precautions: (1) The cross-section of the lateral ventricle at the level of the middle third of the body shows the upper surface of the thalamus. There can be no considerable difference in the amounts of air when the surface of the thalamus appears on both first and last picture, if we are using the total of 20-30 ml. of air for insufflation. (2) The distance between the upper surface of the thalamus and the floor of the ventricle has to be the same. (3) The comparison of the density of the layer of air in the ventricle on both pictures can also be used for this purpose.

From the author's series of 600 PEGs only 67 cases could be used for comparison. All others had to be excluded as there was less air in the ventricles on the last picture than on the first. All of the 67 cases under consideration showed narrowing of the lateral angle.

In a monograph on encephalography (1948) the author tried to prove that the insufflation even of small quantities of air means an injury to the brain. It seems that some alterations of function take place without anatomical damage to the brain tissue.

(3)

It is possible to discover signs and syndromes by performing a detailed neurological examination 6 hours after the insufflation. The above mentioned narrowing of the lateral angle of the ventricle appeared more often in cases in which 30-40 ml. of air were injected more rapidly. It was missing when 20-30 ml. of air were given and when this was done more slowly. The most probable cause of the above mentioned movements is brain swelling. It is the author's opinion that immediately after the introduction of air and during the taking of standard projections the ventricles show a change of size and shape. They diminish and the lateral angle of the walls subsides, the ventricle enlarges again and assumes its true size and shape. These findings warn against considering the shape and size of the ventricle as something definite and static. They indicate further that the use of larger quantities of air is not advisable. Gas probably causes some irritation of the ventricular walls which is not desirable for two reasons: (1) It may result in an increase in intracranial pressure or it may cause a haemorrhage. (2) It may lead to still greater changes of the ventricles giving a false picture not corresponding to their real size and shape.

AUTHOR(VIII,14)

JIPGUT J. Neurologické Klin, Karlový Univ. v Praze. Vyznam snímků provedených v průběhu insuflace vzduchu při encefalografii The importance of taking X-ray pictures during the introduction of air in encephalography Neurol. Psychiat. Csl. 1950, 13/1 (24-43) Illus. 28

The pictures are usually taken after 20 ml. of air has been injected and the patient remains in a sitting position. Therefore it is possible to continue the insufflation, if the pictures show the necessity for it. The dorsoventral and lateral projection shows nearly in all cases a perfect picture of the midline structures, the 3rd ventricle, aqueduct and 4th ventricle so that the visualizing of these structures by means of tomography seems to be superfluous. The projections give very early information about the size, shape and position of the ventricular system and determine further procedure. In tumours no further air is added. If there is hydrocephalic dilatation, more air is necessary and usually will be very well tolerated. The author describes some details of technique and different possibilities of diagnostic errors. The pictures are very helpful in making the procedure less disagreeable to the patient and less dangerous by using the smallest possible amounts of air.

Author (VIII, 14)

S O: Neurology & Psychiatry Section VIII, V Ol. 4 No. 1 - 6

JIROUT J. and LEWIT K. Neurol. klin. Karlov Univ. v. Praze. Nektere neobvykle cervni a tkanove reakce pri mozkové angiografii Some unusual vascular and tissue reactions in cerebral angiography Neurol. psychiat. cs. 1951, 11/2-4 (76-82) Illus. 11

The instances in which changes in the speed of blood and contrast material during cerebral angiography take place are briefly discussed. In cases where the slowing down of the circulation cannot be explained by anatomical changes, spasm of blood vessels must be held responsible. One case is described in detail. Immediately after a 2nd angiography with 10 ml. of 35% pyelosil a left-sided hemiplegia developed. It subsided very quickly only to relapse after a few hours. There were fever, signs of meningeal irritation and finally status epilepticus of the focal type. EEG showed slow wave activity in right frontal leads. After 2 days the patient quickly recovered following intravenous administration of hypertonic $MgSO_4$ solution. The diphasic course of this condition is explained by spasm of the small vessels followed after several hours of oedema of the right cerebral hemisphere. The case showed the effectiveness of hypertonic solutions in combating the cerebral oedema as an after-effect of the arterial injection of contrast iodine compounds.

Jirour - Prague

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section VIII, Vol 5, No 10

JIROUT, J

HYCHLIK I., GUTMANN E., JIROUT J., VRBOVA G.

Poruchy vodního metabolismu mozkové tkane při roentgenovém
ozáření. [Water metabolism disorders of the brain tissue in
roentgen irradiation] Čas. lek. česk. 90:25 22 June 51
p. 770-3.

1. Of the Central Institute of Biology (Head--Prof. Ivan
Malak, M.D.), Neuro-Physiological Section.
2. Of the Neurological Clinic of Charles University, Prague
(Head--Prof. K. Henner, M.D.).

CLML 20, 10, Oct. 51

JIROUT, Jindrich

Pharmaceutical service and the X. congress. Cesk. farm. 3 no.10:
329-330 Dec 54.

(PHARMACY

in Czech., objectives stated by 10th congress of
Communist party)

JIROUT, Jindrich

Impressions from Poland. Cesk.farm. 4 no.3:113-119 Apr 55.

(APHARMACY,
in Poland, a study trip)

ANDELGVA, E., As., Dr.; JIROUT, J., Doc., Dr.

Radiotherapy of cerebral tumors. Neur. psychiat. cesk.
18 no.4:299-305 July 55.

1. Neurologicka klinika K.U. v Praze. Prednosta akademik K. Henner.
(BRAIN, neoplasms
ther., x-ray)
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases
brain tumor)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.12/5 Surgery May 1958

JIROUT, J.

2533. (657) DISTURBANCES OF SPINAL DYNAMICS AFTER POLIOMYELITIS -
Poruchy páteřní dynamiky po poliomyelitidě - Jirout J., Šimon J. and
Šimonová O. Neurol. Klin. KU, Praha; Státní Léčebný Úst., Janské Lázně -
ČSL. NEUROL. 1957, 20/4 (283-289)

The pathogenesis of disturbances of the mobility of the spinal column is discussed. Lumbosacral column dynamics were examined by X-ray in 60 patients after poliomyelitis. Marked disturbances were seen in 86.6%. The most frequent sign (in 75%) was marked total decrease or disappearance of motility in bending forward, for which authors suggest the term 'fixed lordosis'. On the whole, the disturbances seen are similar to those occurring in deforming spondylosis in the wider sense of the term. In deforming spondylosis there appears to be a relative imbalance between a well-functioning neuromuscular apparatus and a weakened, degenerated connective tissue of the spinal column apparatus. In poliomyelitis there is, on the other hand, an extensive disturbance of the musculature with a relatively firm connective tissue apparatus. The disturbances found are not manifestations of a disturbance of the connective tissue of the spinal column as in spondylosis. There is no increased tendency towards the development of root pain. On the contrary, root pain is exceptional in poliomyelitis. The apparently paradoxical fact that the same situation in patients with damage to the neuromuscular apparatus is far less prone to root pain than in spondylosis can be explained by the muscular defect in poliomyelitis. The weakened musculature is not capable of rapid, firm contraction leading to protrusion or herniation of the intervertebral disc, which is the most frequent mechanism causing pain.

Šimon - Prague (L. 8, 9)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.12/5 Radiology May 1958

823. THE NORMAL MOTILITY OF THE LUMBOSACRAL SPINE - Jirout J.
Neurol. Clin., Charles Univ., Prague, Czechoslovakia - ACTA RADIOL.
(Stockh.) 1957, 47/5 (345-348) Illus. 4

X-ray examination of the dynamics of the lumbo-sacral spine has been performed in 100 normals who had never had any symptoms concerning the lower back. The age group was 15-25 yr. The lumbo-sacral spine was examined in erect lateral position in extreme ante- and retroflexion. The tube distance was 1.20 m. Of the 100 cases 77 had normal motility. In 12 cases with transitional lumbosacral vertebrae, which are higher anteriorly than posteriorly, there was a slight alteration in the motility: slight diminution in ante- and retroflexion in the region of L. 4-5, and slight forward displacement of the 4th upon the 5th lumbar vertebra. In retroflexion the motility was always normal. The diminution in ante- and retroflexion was believed to be caused by the higher anterior part of the 5th lumbar vertebra. As a compensatory hypermotility the 4th lumbar vertebra may be displaced slightly forward. This anatomical anomaly has no mechanical influence in retroflexion. These findings were supposed to be normal dynamic variations. Of the remaining 11 cases the author stated that 7 had more or less marked disturbances, without further comments on the pathology. The last 4 cases with definitely abnormal dynamic findings show spondylolisthesis, degeneration and fusion of the 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae.

Roelsgaard - Copenhagen

JIROUT J.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/11 Pediatrics Nov 58

3104. DISTURBANCES IN THE LUMBOSACRAL DYNAMICS FOLLOWING POLIO-MYELITIS - Jirout J., Simon J. and Šimonová O. Neurol. Clin., Charles Univ., Prague; St. Rehabilit. Inst., Jánské Lázně, Czechoslovak - ACTA RADIOL. (Stockh.) 1957, 48/5 (361-365) Illus. 2

The pathogenesis of disturbances of mobility of the spinal column is discussed. Lumbosacral column dynamics were examined by X-ray in 60 patients after poliomyelitis. Marked disturbances were seen in 86.6%. The most frequent sign in 75% was marked total decrease or disappearance of mobility in bending forward, for which the term 'fixed lordosis' is suggested. On the whole, the disturbances seen are similar to those occurring in deforming spondylosis in the wider sense. In deforming spondylosis there appears to be a relative imbalance between a well-functioning neuromuscular apparatus and a weakened, degenerated connective tissue of the spinal column apparatus. In poliomyelitis there is, on the other hand, an extensive disturbance of the musculature with a relatively firm connective tissue apparatus. The disturbances found are not manifestations of a disturbance of the connective tissue of the spinal column as in spondylosis. There is no increased tendency towards the development of root pain. On the contrary, root pain is exceptional in poliomyelitis. The apparently paradoxical fact that the same situation in patients with damage to the neuromuscular apparatus is far less prone to root pain than in spondylosis can be explained by the muscular defect in poliomyelitis. The weakened musculature is not capable of rapid, firm contraction leading to protrusion or herniation of the intervertebral disc, which is the most frequent mechanism causing pain.

Simon - Prague (L, 8, 7, 9)

JIROUT, Jan (Praha 2, Katerinska 30.)

Myelographic syndrome of caudal displacement of the brain stem. Cesk.
neur. 21 no.4:252-255 July 58.

1. Neurologická klinika KU v Praze, přednosta akademik K. Henner.
(BRAIN STEM, dis.
myelographic synd. of caudal displacement of brain
stem (Cz))
(SPINAL CORD, radiog.
in caudal displacement of brain stem (Cz))

DITTRICH, J.; FRYNTA, E.; JIROUT, J.; KUBAT, K.; TOSOVSKY, V.

Experience with 80 cases of operated meningocele in newborn & young infants. Cesk. pediat. 14 no.2:123-129 5 Feb 59.

1. Detska chirurgicka klinika, prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Kafka, oddeleni pro ortopedii a traumatologii, prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Tosovsky. Neurologicka klinika, prednosta akademik prof. MUDr. K. Henner. Detske neurologicke oddeleni, vedouci lekar: doc. MUDr. I. Lesny II. patologicko-anatomicky ustav Karlovy university: prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Jedlicka.

(MENINGES

meningocele in newborn & young inf., surg. (Cz))

JIROUT, Jan

Essay of establishing dynamic standards for the lumbosacral spine;
roentgenographic findings in the investigation of dynamics of the
lumbosacral spine in normal subjects. Cesk. neur. 22 no.3:153-158
May 59..

1. Neurologická klinika K.U. v Praze. Prednosta: akademik prof. Dr.
K. Henner.

(SPINE, radiography,

lumbosacral dynamic standards in normal subjects (Cz))

JIROUT, Jan

Roentgenographic methods in differential diagnosis of spinal form of
multiple sclerosis and spinal compression. Cesk. neur. 22 no.3:169-173
May 59.

1. Neurologická klinika KU, v Praze, prednosta akad. prof. K. Henner.
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, differ diag.
x-ray differ. diag. of spinal form from compression (Cz))
(SPINAL CORD, dis.
compression, x-ray differ. diag. from multiple sclerosis
(Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 13/5 Neurology May 60

2462. MYELOGRAPHIC SYNDROME OF CAUDAL DISLOCATION OF THE BRAIN STEM. CHANGES IN THE POSITION, MOBILITY AND FORM OF THE UPPER CERVICAL SPINAL CORD IN CASES OF INTRACRANIAL EXPANDING LESIONS - Jirout J. Neuroradiol. Dept., Neurol. Clin., Charles Univ., Prague - BRIT. J. RADIOLOG., 1959, 32/375 (188-192) Illus. 8

In normal individuals in the supine position, the spinal cord moves backwards to the posterior wall of the spinal canal, while in the prone position it is displaced forwards to the anterior wall. Caudal dislocation of the brain stem is thought to occur relatively frequently in the presence of intracranial expanding lesions. Indirect evidence of this displacement may be shown best by air myelogram study of the cervical region in the lateral projection, with the cervical spine in ante-flexion. The radiographic signs consist of (1) a backward shift of the upper spinal cord, which may lie against the posterior wall of the spinal canal; (2) a backward arch-like bending of the upper cervical spinal cord, with a concave anterior surface; (3) widening of the anterior subarachnoid space, extending over two or more vertebrae; (4) fixation of the spinal cord in this abnormal position, while the physiological mobility which shows itself in different positions of the body is absent. The cervical myelographic changes are believed to be the result of the brain and upper spinal cord acting as a whole, so that the axial pressure of an intracranial expanding lesion is transferred to the upper cervical spinal canal.

Meyer - Salt Lake City, Ut. (XIV, 8)

ELEFANT, E.; JELINEK, J.; JIROUT, J.; TOSOVSKY, V.

Congenital malformations of the spine in infants. Acta univ. carol.
[Med] no.8:775-789 '60.

1. III detska klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy,
prednosta prof. MUDr. O. Vychytil Neuroradiologicke oddeleni neuro-
logicke kliniky fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy,
prednosta akademik K. Henner Traumatologicke oddeleni kliniky pro orto-
pedickou a detskou chirurgii fakulty detskeho lekarstvi University
Karlovy, prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Tosovsky.

(SPINE abnorm)

JIROUT, J.

Guides for the management of pharmacies. Cesk. farm. 10 no.9:
468-469 '61.

(PHARMACY)

DITTRICH, Jan; JIROUT, Jan; VLACH, Vladimir

Pneumoencephalographic findings in individual forms of early infantile cerebral palsy. Cesk. neur. 24 no.1:28-33 Ja '61.

1. Neurologická klinika KU v Praze, detské oddelení a rtg laborator,
prednosta akad. prof. Kamil Henner.

(CEREBRAL PALSY radiography)
(VENTRICULOGRAPHY in inf & child)

JIROUT, Jan

The sign of "negative contrast of the spinal cord". A contribution to the diagnosis of diffuse atrophy of the thoracic spinal cord. Cesk. neur. 24 no.1:48-50 Ja '61.

1. Neurologická klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta akademik prof. dr. K. Henner.

(SPINAL CORD diseases)

YIROUT, J.

Preliminary experiences with the new organization of pharmacy services. Cesk. farm. 11 no.2:57-63 F '62.

1. Mesicnik farmaceuticke sekce Ceskoslovenske lekarske spolecnosti
J. Ev. Purkyne.

(PHARMACY)

JIROUT, Jan

Roentgenological diagnosis of tumors of the central nervous system.
Cesk. rentgenol. 16 no.2:73-80 Ap '62.

1. Neurologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy
v Praze, přednosta akademik K. Henner.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM neopl)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JIROUT, Jindrich [affiliation not given].

"First Pharmaceutical Symposium of Socialist Countries."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol XII, No 7, September 63,
p 337.

Abstract: The Symposium was held in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 25 to 27 September 1962. This issue of Ceskoslovenska Farmacie carries four papers read at the Symposium: A.K. MELNICHENKO, "Basic Trend in the Development of Pharmaceutical Service in the Socialist Countries;" J. LAZAR, "Planning of the Drugs Supply;" O. SCHEIDE-WIND, "The Influence of Equipment and Mechanization of Pharmacies on the Increase of Productivity;" R.K. ALIEV, "Basic Trends in the Scientific Research at the Chair of the Technology of Drugs and Galenic Preparations, N. Narimanov's Azerbaijan Medical Institute," pp 337-352.

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OTRADOVEC, J.; JIROUT, J.; VYMAZAL, J.; LEHOVSKY, M.

"Inverse" Foster Kennedy syndrome and an attempt to explain
its pathogenesis. *Cesk. oftal.* 19 no.4:227-234 JI '63.

1. II oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze,
prednosta akademik J. Kurz Neurologická klinika fakulty
všeobecného lékařství KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner.
(OPTIC ATROPHY) (SCOTOMA) (SENSORY DEPRIVATION)
(PAPILLEDEMA) (MENINGIOMA) (BRAIN NEOPLASMS)

JIROUT, J.

Mobility of the thoracic spinal cord in normal subjects. Rev.
Czech. med. 10 no.4:247-253 '64.

1. Neurological Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles
University, Prague (Director: Academician K. Hanner).

KRAUSOVA, L.; JIROUT, J.

The pneumoencephalographic picture of subtentorial arachnoid spaces in normal subjects and in expansive lesions. Rev. Czech. med. 10 no.4:254-259 '64.

1. Neurological Clinic Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague. (Director: Academician K. Henner).

JIROUT, J.

What are the prospects in 1964. Cesk. farm. 13 no.1:1-3
Ja'64.